people being well alive to the indispensable necessity of educating their children, there would be no opposition from any quarter. The only desire of the people was that they should have a hand in the administration of such a fund. Sanitation, maintenance of roads and medical relief might also be left to local bodies, Government helping such bodies with a contribution proportionate to the revenue of each taluk and its requirements.

Dewan's reply.—The suggestions of the Member are receiving the attention of Government already. A Bill will be shortly introduced in the Legislative Council.

121. Desirability of revising the pay of grant-in-aid teachers and placing them on an equal footing with the teachers in Government Schools.

Mr. K. I. Kochippan Mapila (Member, Nominated) dwelt upon the responsibility of primary school masters in the education of the young and the necessity of placing them on a better footing. It was in 1042 that private effort in the field of education was begun to be encouraged. In 1055, when there were 228 Government schools with 11,572 pupils, the number of grant-in-aid schools was 349 with 16,224 pupils. Between 1055 and 1065 the number of Government schools was reduced by one, while the grant-in-aid schools increased from 349 to 628, the number of pupils in the latter schools having also risen to 30,901. At the end of 1065 there were 1,007 grant-in-aid schools with 41,979 pupils. When the year 1085 closed, the private grant-in-aid schools had reached the high figure of 1,311. The pay of the teachers was Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10. It was at that time that the Educational Code came into force and with it began an era of decline in the number of aided institutions. From 1086 to 1090 several schools were closed, but many had come into existence since then as a result of the substantial encouragement and the sympathetic policy of the present Government. The large expenditure on education was mostly shared by the departmental schools in the shape of land acquisitions, pensions, maintenance, etc., which could be avoided to a great extent, if private effort had been encouraged. The sanctioned pay of a teacher in an aided school was Rs. 6 per mensem or 5 chs. 8 c. per day. What misery that low paid class of teachers was suffering it was not possible to describe. The Member then expatiated on the different treatment accorded to private schools from that given to departmental schools. In conclusion, he summarised his suggestions thus :—

(1) The pay of teachers in aided schools should be made the same as that in Government schools, due regard being had to qualifications and service.

(2) The teachers in private aided schools should be given, when on leave, the same allowances as were being paid to their comrades in departmental schools.

(3) There should be the same restrictions in aided schools in the matter of admission as were being enforced in departmental schools.

(4) When teachers are appointed in departmental schools, preference should be given to the claims of those already in private schools.

(5) Grants to teachers in recognised schools should be regulated by the qualification and the service of the individuals concerned.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

122. Muslim education in Travancore.

Mr. P. S. Mahomed (Member, Nominated) conveyed the thanks of the community for allowing a non-official Mahomedan being nominated as a member of the reconstituted Legislative Council and for the concessions sanctioned in G. O. No. E 1989, dated 31st May 1919. The Member also expressed the gratification of the community at the appointment of Mr. Sulaiman Sahib B. A. as Mahomedan Inspector of Schools. He then urged the following :—

(1) Provision should be made for a separate fund being set apart for Muslim education in the State Budget.

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